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PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT

NC141931 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting this evening under brother leader Abu 'Ammar. During the meeting the committee discussed a number of issues at the Palestinian, Arab and international levels.

'ARAFAT ATTACKS U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS, EC STATEMENT

NC132114 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World at 1632 GMT on 13 June 1980 carries a 32-minute recording of a speech made on the same day by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at an intellectual seminar held by the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists.

'Arafat begins his speech by saying that the United States is now leading a conspiracy against the Middle East area and accuses the United States of trying to control the sources of oil in the area. To back up this point, 'Arafat says that the United States has sent two fleets to the area and has formed the rapid deployment force, adding that the United States also intends to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

'Arafat then says that the United States has unfortunately found an ally in As-Sadat, who is only one traitor among the other traitors who will eventually emerge. But he assures his audience that the Egyptian people will soon deal double blows to their enemies.

Afterward, 'Arafat says: "Today news came to us. This news is absolutely unusual. For the first time, the United States announces, and Egypt announces, that there are Egyptian-American naval maneuvers in the Gulf. What does this mean, brothers? It means that there is a new plot against Iran. I am saying this in order to warn my brothers in the Iranian Revolution that something new is being concocted against them, or, to be more precise, the implementation of this thing has begun.

"Brothers, this thing is nothing unusual. This is because we know that the (Sima) base in upper Egypt has become an American military base. Furthermore, the C-130 planes proceeded from this base against Iran in the Lut desert operation. We must understand these words.

"Now, the ugly face is being further exposed. In other words, this Egyptian fleet is carrying out maneuvers in conjunction with the American fleet and with other Western naval units. There are still some Western military units in this area; that is, in the Gulf, in the Arabian sea and in the Indian Ocean. Iran and the oil [sources] are the targets of these units. In addition, their presences makes a world war possible. These moves, as I have already said, coincide with the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe."

Discussing southern Lebanon, 'Arafat says that the present events there are aimed at distracting the attention of the Palestinian-Lebanese alliance so that the Camp David plot can be peddled, as corroborated by the attacks on the West Bank mayors. 'Arafat adds: "As I have said, brothers, operations are being prepared against the Palestinian leadership, especially against the Palestinian leadership in Beirut. When I say here in Beirut, I mean every word I say in this sentence, brothers. Operations are being masterminded against the Palestinian and Jordanian leaderships through the forces affiliated with, or by means of the head team [as heard] attached to the office of terrorist Begin. This coordinated terrorism and this organized and official Israeli terrorism is fully backed and blessed by the White House and the Pentagon. This terrorism exposes a basic part of the plot and of this serious operation surrounding this area; namely, the Middle East area, brothers."

After recalling the expulsion of the Palestinian guerrillas from Jordan, 'Arafat affirms that the revolution subsequently emerged stronger than ever before in Lebanon, while enjoying the support of the Lebanese people in southern Lebanon.

Turning to the Soviet presence in the Middle East, 'Arafat says that the Kissinger plan to oust the Soviet Union from the area was partially successful in Egypt, through As-Sadat and through the establishment of American bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya. He then says that the pressure being put on the Cypriot people is also aimed at surrounding the area with fixed bases. In addition to the mobile bases represented by the 5th, 6th and 7th Fleets.

Discussing the European Community meeting in Venice, 'Arafat says: "Brothers, I have come to the conclusion that even America's allies in Europe are saying that Camp David has ended up in a blind alley. They are now meeting in Venice in order to throw a bone to us, hoping to preoccupy us. By God, then they claim that there are divergent French, British, Danish and Finnish views. I tell them outright: The Palestinian people are absolutely not waiting for a political paper, a political statement or a political initiative emanating from Venice to determine the Palestinian people's fate. [applause] What determines the fate of the Palestinian people is the rifle of the Palestinian fighter." He adds that the Palestinian people, the mayors with amputated limbs, the stone-throwing Palestinian children and all the world's free men and democratic people will determine the Palestinian people's fate.

After affirming that "this land will remain Palestinian and Arab," 'Arafat says: "Brothers, this does not mean that we are against the Jews. We said, brothers, we want to establish a homeland in which there will be equal rights and duties for this homeland's residents, be they Jews, Christians or Muslims. They will all live under the aegis of equality, justice and brotherhood."

In concluding his speech, 'Arafat thanks the Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists and "the brothers of the Novosti agency for having held this seminar." He says: "I regard this seminar as a democratic and free expression of feelings against this American military onslaught, which has begun to unveil its ugly face to our Arab nation, and to the Middle East area. This seminar is a voice contributing to the battle." He reaffirms that the Palestinian-Lebanese alliance will remain united and emphasizes that this alliance will fight, not only in southern Lebanon, but everywhere throughout the Arab area and in every place where persecuted people are combating imperialism.

Qaddumi Comments

NC140649 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on the Venice declaration issued by the EC yesterday, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddum], head of the PLO Political Department, has stated the following: The Venice declaration contains important positive points but has ignored fundamental topics. Undoubtedly, such a declaration deserves further study after full information becomes available. This is what the PLO Executive Committee will do at its next meeting. Brother Abu al-Lutf added: I believe that a Palestinian statement on the Venice declaration will be issued after this meeting.

Executive Committee

NC160905 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee has announced its rejection of the Venice statement. The committee has said that the statement is an attempt aimed at peddling the Camp David designs and the autonomy conspiracy.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Executive Committee said that the Venice statement included many contradictions and is [purposely] vague to bring the Camp David accords out of the isolation and dilemma, and that the statement is a clear response and an exposed attempt to draw the Arab states into the Camp David designs.

The PLO emphasized that the European statement ignored both the essence of the conflict and the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. It also ignored the need for a total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal. The PLO called on the European states to take more independent stances and to rid themselves of the pressures and blackmail of U.S. policy.

PLO official spokesman Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has made the following statement: Whereas the statement issued by the EC summit notes the continuing and aggravating tension in the area, which seriously endangers peace and the Camp David agreements have increased tension and danger in the area and do not constitute a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis;

Whereas the statement voices concern over and lack of confidence in the ability of U.S. policy in the Middle East to safeguard European interests and the policy generated by the Camp David agreements does not constitute a coherent road to peace;

Whereas the statement admits that the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, the settlements and the Israeli demographic changes and seizure of property place big obstacles in the way of the Middle East peace process, in addition to the fact that these are illegal according to international law;

Whereas the statement underlines the importance of Jerusalem and the EC's rejection of any unilateral initiative aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem;

Whereas the statement notes the world community's recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, their right to self-determination and the need for finding a just solution for the Palestine problem as an issue of a people, not of refugees;

And whereas the statement mentions the PLO and the Palestinian people as one of the parties concerned in the Middle East crisis as well as the need to have the PLO and the Palestinian people associated with the negotiations;

The statement, however, ignores the fundamental factors for the establishment of a just peace in the area and the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Furthermore, the statement includes a great deal of contradictions and it is vague.

In summing up, the statement comes as a European attempt to bring the Camp David agreements out of their isolation and dilemma and an attempt to beautify the Camp David agreements and to draw the other Arab states into these agreements, as clarified by the following points:

1. The statement ignores the fact that the core of the conflict in the Middle East is the Palestine issue and the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national inalienable rights of returning and of self-determination, without external intervention, and to establish their independent state--a fact recognized by the international community--and that just peace in the area cannot be realized without achievement of these national rights--rights which were confirmed by UN General Assembly Resolution 3236.

2. The statement fails to recognize that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the PLO is a basic factor in the Middle East crisis--on equal footing and from the beginning. The reference in the statement to the PLO and its role has not reflected these matters and bases.

3. The statement affirmed that the EC states adhere to UN Security Council Resolution 242, which was rejected by the Palestinian people, despite the world's admission that this resolution did not come about as a result of any discussion on the Palestinian issues and ignores the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people in their homeland of Palestine. This makes the European Community's stand contradictory and negative in terms of establishing just peace in the area. The Palestinian issue and the achievement of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people constitute the basic approach to the establishment of this peace.

4. The statement made the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination conditional on the direct means specified by the framework of a comprehensive settlement, whereas the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to exercise sovereignty are inalienable rights confirmed by international legitimacy and the principles of international law. These rights are not subject to any foreign intervention or to conditions which detract from their value or make them lost their meaning.

5. The statement ignored [the need for] Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem. By attempting to consider Jerusalem as an independent issue and by not condemning the Israeli measures annexing Jerusalem and changing its landmarks, the statement sheds doubts and vagueness on the EC's stand on Jerusalem and its Arabism.

6. The statement adopts the course and concept of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, particularly in regard to the normalization of relations, with all that this entails in impairment of Arab sovereignty, imposition of capitulation on the Arabs, control over Arab resources and control and plunder of their wealth, as well as the negation of their national and pan-Arab achievements.

7. The statement did not reject the autonomy conspiracy, which is provided for in the Camp David accords, and the attempted application of which is being done with suppression, physical liquidations and the current negotiations, despite the Palestinian people's objection to and rejection and condemnation of these negotiations.

8. In its sum total, the statement is largely a clear response to the U.S. will and pressures, which are based on an attempt to impose U.S. hegemony upon the Arab area and to liquidate the Palestinian issue, in the interest of U.S. imperialism and Zionism and in perpetuation of the course charted by the Camp David designs and by the parties to these designs. The statement is also a clear attempt to draw some Arab states into the Camp David designs.

Since the beginning, the PLO has entertained no illusions about the size of the European role in view of the fact that this role has so far been associated with the U.S. strategy. Moreover, the PLO wants to affirm that it will continue its firm struggle with all means and in all fields in the political and military domains to elicit further support from the European and world public for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leaderships of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The PLO greets the [EC] stand. However, it calls on the European states to take more independent stances and to free themselves of the pressures and blackmail of U.S. policy. At the same time, the PLO affirms that it is confident that the Arab nation will not be deluded by any attempts to peddle the Camp David designs and the autonomy conspiracy. The PLO affirms that it adheres to its consistent stand based on opposing the course and concept of these accords and on checking the conspiracies concocted by the parties to these accords. The PLO emphasizes that it will continue to struggle to liberate all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, to regain the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights to return and to self-determination without foreign intervention and to establish their independent state on their national soil without any restrictions or conditions.

PLO OFFICIALS MEET GDR, AUSTRIAN, BRITISH DIPLOMATS

NC131737 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] At noon today PLO Political Department Chief Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] received the GDR ambassador to Lebanon. Our correspondent has learned that the discussions, which dealt with several current questions, were primarily concerned with the Palestine question and bilateral relations between the PLO and the GDR.

Brother Abu Ja'far, director of the PLO Political Department, today met with the Austrian ambassador and the British charge d'affaires in Beirut. The discussions dealt with the latest developments in the current situation in tne Middle East, bilateral relations and methods to promote them.

VOP REPORTS SHELLING IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 13 JUNE

NC140657 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A military spokesman for the Central Command of the joint forces has stated that the Zionist-isolationist alliance last night carried out a heavy artillery shelling of Arnun and Beaufort castle. At 1845 the alliance stepped up its aggression by shelling Yuhmur. The shelling continued until late last night.

BAHRAIN

BAHRAIN ANNOUNCES DECISION TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

JN150943 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Manama, 15 June--Bahrain has decided to boycott the meetings of the international federations and the Olympic committees which will be held during the Moscow Olympics this summer. Announcing this, the president of the Bahraini Olympic Committee, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Rashid Al Khalifah, said that the decision was taken in solidarity with the majority of the countries in the area.

KUWAIT

KUWAIT REJECTS EUROPEAN MIDEAST DECLARATION

LD151321 Kuwait KUNA in English 1212 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait today criticized a European declaration on the necessity of PLO participation in any Middle East settlement for "its disregard" of the basic principles on which any such settlement would be based.

The spokesman for the Council of Ministers, speaking following the weekly meeting of the council, said that Kuwait welcomes any positive step toward settling the Middle East crisis. However, it believes that the statement issued by the European Common Market "has not projected the basic principles on which a solution of the Middle East question and the Palestinian problem must be based. These are the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to be represented by the PLO and to establish their own independent state."

The nine members of the European Common Market, after their conference in Venice, have called for PLO participation in any negotiations to take place on finding a solution for the Middle East crisis and have recognized the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

However, the Venice declaration has failed to recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and failed to call for an independent Palestinian state, which are among the basic demands of Kuwait and the other Arab countries to settle the Middle East crisis.

SAUDI ARABIA

HABIB CHATTI MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL IN JIDDAH

LD142314 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2230 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Jiddah--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, met this evening with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, who had arrived in Jiddah earlier today.

Chedli Klibi said that he discussed with Chatti coordination of efforts and initiatives of concern to the Arab and Islamic worlds. [passage indistinct]

Denies Moscow Invitation

JN160854 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 16 Jur 80

[Text] Riyadh, 16 June--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has denied Soviet allegations that he has asked to visit Moscow in order to discuss the issue of Afghanistan. In a statement published today by the Saudi paper AR-RIYAD, he said the news report issued in Moscow by circles claiming to be diplomatic and saying that the Soviet Union has refused to receive him is false. He stressed that he has not asked to visit Moscow.

Foreign Minister Meeting

LD132133 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2050 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Riyadh, 13 June, SPA--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, met today Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. They reviewed a number of subjects concerning recent developments in the region.

Chatti returned yesterday from a tour during which he visited Paris, Tehran, Amman and Damascus. In Tehran he attended meetings of the tripartite committee formed by the latest conference of Islamic countries' foreign ministers. This is the committee concerned with the Afghan problem, which, in addition to Chatti, includes the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RETURNS FROM VISIT TO YAR

LD131533 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his delegation, returned to Aden at 1245 today from San'a' after a fraternal visit to the northern part of the homeland.

YAR

PDRY CHAIRMAN GIVES SPEECH AFTER SIGNING JOINT STATEMENT

JN131704 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

["Text" of speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, following the signing of the YAR-PDRY joint statement in San'a' on 13 June 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, dear brothers. They were immortal days that we lived in the cities of our beloved northern part. We were happy to visit these cities and were very impressed by the warm welcome accorded to us by the masses in San'a' and Ta'izz and in (?Hays), Al-Hadid and Bayt al-Faqih in Al-Hudaydah Province. The Yemeni masses, who expressed their joy for this meeting, have truly reaffirmed that the Yemeni unity is a fateful issue for all our people. The principles and aims of the Yemeni revolution are closely connected with our people's vital interests and run in their blood.

Brother President: We are confident that the masses who, with their sweat and hard work, work in factories, farms and other centers of work and production, who made the 26 September and 14 October revolutions, who resisted the despot imams and invader colonialists and stood fast in the face of the plots of the Yemeni revolution enemies and who offered blood as the price of dignity and national sovereignty and in defense of the republic--such masses are able to achieve unity and defend it. The Yemenis have a record filled with heroic deeds and national glories.

While greeting from the depth of my heart the masses who embraced this meeting with their full support, I affirm in my name and in the name of my brothers who are taking part with me in this meeting, as well as in the name of all the strugglers of the Yemeni Socialist Party and our masses in the southern part, that we will remain faithful to the principles of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions. We are firmly determined to restore the unity of our homeland in order to achieve comprehensive progress for our masses and for future generations.

Brother President: Many positive steps of a unionist nature have been achieved since we decided to march ahead along the path of the unity of the homeland out of our feeling of national responsibility and faithfulness to the principles of the Yemeni revolution. Every meeting held between us added a new brick to the edifice of the desired unity and incited us more and more to work hard to develop our unionist action and to achieve further positive results.

What gives us satisfaction is that this meeting is held amid the enthusiasm and firm support of the masses in the entire homeland. This meeting has achieved positive results that will consolidate the march of the homeland's struggle, which is aimed at eliminating political division and its repercusions. We believe that what has been achieved during this meeting is a big step along the fulfillment of the masses' desire for unity. On our side we affirm our eagerness to implement all we have agreed on at this meeting for the purpose of reuniting our homeland.

We must be vigilant and cautious against the intrigues of the enemies, who do not like to see our people live in peace and stability nor do they like to see our people struggle for their social progress and the unity of their national soil.

I would like to reaffirm to the masses of our people in the entire homeland that the Yemeni Socialist Party and the national democratic regime, which is inspired by the principles of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions and which gets power from the masses who believe in the progress and unity of our homeland, will remain faithful to the cause of Yemeni unity, sincere to the supreme interests of our people and the policy of the homeland and committed to all positive results achieved by the two parts' leaderships along the path of an overall unity of our homeland.

This unity is undoubtedly a basic pillar of stability and security in the region. It will also supply our Arab peoples and the national democratic movement with fresh potentials and powers in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the sake of the welfare and happiness of our Arab peoples' unity.

INVITATION FOR JOINT U.S. AIR EXERCISES ISSUED

NC131234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 June--The following statement was issued in Cairo today: Egypt has invited the United States to send a squadron of F-4 Phantoms to an airbase west of Cairo in July to participate in training exercises with the Egyptian Air Force within the framework of bilateral cooperation in this field.

This joint training, which will last for 3 months, will provide pilots and crews of both countries with additional expertise in operating advanced equipment in this area. The U.S. personnel and maintenance equipment will be housed in temporary buildings.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AUTONOMY TALKS, AIR FORCE TRAINING

NC132041 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has told our correspondent that Egypt has proposed that the tripartite meeting of the heads of the delegations to the autonomy negotiation be held in the first few days of July in Washington. In accordance with the contacts held among the three delegations, it was agreed to hold the meeting on 2 and 3 July.

He added that the purpose of the meeting is to discuss the reasons for suspending the autonomy negotiations and to prepare for the resumption of the negotiations. He added that during the meeting, Egypt will outline its stand regarding the suspension of the negotiations.

Commenting on the visit of a squadron of U.S. fighter planes to Egypt, 'Ali told our correspondent that contacts were held concerning the visit. It was decided that the squadron will be stationed in Egypt for 30 days. During this time, training expertise will be exchanged between U.S. and Egyptian pilots in operating Phantom planes. He said that this was an opportunity for both sides, particularly since the Phantom planes have a long-range capability. He noted that this opportunity would enable Egyptian pilots to benefit from training on these planes. Egypt received the first consignment of these planes last October.

Comments on European Initiative

NC150920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0738 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 June--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that the reports carried by the rejection states media to the effect that Egypt has become a NATO base are completely untrue. Egypt, he said, has not provided springboard bases for NATO; it only provides facilities for the United States so that it can go to the rescue of any Arab state asking for rescue or help from the United States.

Commenting on reports that the number of U.S. advisors in Egypt has recently increased, 'Ali affirms in an interview in the weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI published today that Egypt's policy on the question of military experts is firm and remains as previously announced. He explains that some U.S. military experts are in Egypt for a specific period and for specific tasks. The new method applied in this respect, he says, is to dispatch Egyptian officers and military experts to the United States for training so that upon their return they will have expertise in the new weapons. He recalls that in 1971 Egypt deported 17,000 Soviet experts in a week.

Referring to the European initiative on the Middle East, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that Egypt is not against the European initiative for positive solutions to the problem and, particularly, for the fulfillment of Palestinian rights and full Palestinian autonomy. He says that, in his opinion, the idea of weakening the aims of the European initiative is fundamentally wrong. He adds: We support all efforts to achieve the aforementioned objectives.

On the autonomy negotiations and the U.S. attitude toward these negotiations, 'Ali says: There are some who believe that the U.S. side will not exert pressure and will not play a positive role in the negotiations before November, election month in the United States. They also believe that it would be futile to resume the autonomy negotiations before that date. However, I personally believe that the meetings to be held to iron out the obstacles in the way of the autonomy negotiations will be serious and positive and will achieve all the aims of promoting comprehensive peace for the Palestinians, Israel and its neighbors.

Referring to the U.S. interest in arming Egypt, Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali says that the U.S. is showing increasing interest in arming Egypt because of Egypt's position and attitude toward the recent events in Afghanistan, plus Egypt's Arab commitments.

MINISTER GHALI: NO CONTRADICTION BETWEEN EEC, EGYPTIAN MOVES

NC131935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that the EEC statement issued this afternoon has affirmed the principles and goals which were recorded in the Camp David accords, which Egyptian diplomacy is seeking to achieve. He added that Egyptian diplomacy is seeking and striving to bring about Palestinian self-determination and their participation in the negotiations. Egypt is also seeking to achieve a comprehensive solution in the Middle East. He affirmed that the east sector of Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank and denounced the Israeli statement on settlements in the occupied territory.

These principles, which Egyptian diplomacy is seeking, are the same as those called for in the statement issued by the heads of the EEC. Hence, it is certain that there is no contradiction between the Egyptian and EEC moves. He added that the European initiative was in line with Egyptian efforts for bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

GHALI ON PROSPECTS FOR RESUMING AUTONOMY TALKS

NC141340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated there there is no contradiction between Egypt's and Europe's efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and that both efforts complement each other. Ghali said that the Egyptian delegation attending the meeting of the heads of the delegations to the autonomy talks would not resume the talks before making sure that a solution had been found for the obstacles that led to the suspension of the talks. Dr Ghali said that the United States as well as the European and African states had discovered that it was imperative to find a quick solution to the Palestinian issue and that it was necessary to move from the stage of proposing ideas and issuing resolutions to the implementation of them.

Dr Ghali said that tomorrow he would discuss with Netherlands' officials the Europeans' ideas on their next steps, which must be in line with Egypt's activity. In a statement to our reporter, Dr Ghali said the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis would be in the forefront of the topics to be discussed by the African summit conference in Sierre Leone.

Further Ghali Comments

NC160624 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today affirmed that Egypt is not prepared to make any concessions at the Middle East peace talks. In an interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine, Dr Butrus Ghali said: The Israeli Government of Menahem Begin has violated the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements. Dr Butrus Ghali added: Egypt's principle is clear; it insists on meeting the obligations stemming from the Camp David agreements and on demanding that Israel adhere to these agreements.

Dr Butrus Ghali emphasised that so far no state or group of states has presented a substitute plan for the Camp David agreements. He said that the hardline stances which the Menahem Begin government has taken during the past 6 months are attributable to internal pressure, which has increased tremendously.

Meanwhile, Dr Butrus Ghali noted that Cairo expects the United States to make a new commitment at the peace negotiations following the U.S. presidential election next November. He explained that Cairo expects this despite the fact that the peace process based on the Camp David agreements has not failed. Dr Butrus Ghali said: Egypt wants to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and set up a Palestinian Government or administration which will later negotiate with Israel. He added that when this Palestinian entity is established, Egypt's role will be completed.

GHALI LEAVES FOR THREE-DAY VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

NC151530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo today for a 3-day visit to the Netherlands, during which he will convey a verbal message from President as-Sadat to the queen of the Netherlands. He will also hold discussions with the Netherlands premier and foreign minister on the situation in the Middle East.

Prior to his departure, Dr Butrus Ghali told our radio correspondent that his discussions in the Netherlands will deal with the positive steps which the European states could adopt to support the Palestinian people and achieve a comprehensive peace in the region. He added that there was no contradiction between the European moves and the Egyptian moves and that Egypt would support the European initiative if it leads to helping the Palestinian people, whose right to determine their future Egypt is seeking to retrieve.

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL RETURNS TO CAIRO ON PRIVATE VISIT

NC151645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 June--Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada returned to Cairo from Tel Aviv this afternoon on a 5-day private visit.

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLIC PROSECUTOR--At its session held under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib today, the People's Assembly approved the nomination of Counselor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid to the post of socialist public prosecutor, provided that he will be directly responsible to the People's Assembly for all this work in the interest of the state and public security. [Text] [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jun 80 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE

JN132051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2025 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi arrived here tonight after a 4-day visit to France. Dr Hammadi described his visit to France as fruitful and successful. He said that he held talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Premier Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Jean Andre Francois-Poncet on various bilateral and international issues of common interest.

Dr Hammadi added that he sensed the French officials' wish to consolidate relations between Iraq and France and their readiness to expand joint cooperation in all fields.

Referring to the discussions he held there, Dr Hammadi said that they focused on promoting Iraqi-French relations, particularly since these relations are based on common principles and interests that serve the two friendly countries. He said that during the discussions, the French officials affirmed that bilateral cooperation in the nuclear field is based on firm foundations. Certain circles' intrigues and acts of sabotage will not affect this cooperation, he added.

The foreign minister affirmed that the French side expressed its total readiness to expand France's contribution to the Iraqi development process, particularly in the economic, industrial and technical fields.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that he discussed the declaration of the EEC summit in Venice with the French officials. He said that France wishes to guarantee at least the Arab countries' lack of opposition to this declaration. The Iraqi minister concluded his statement by saying that the French Government expressed its support both for Arab unity and for keeping the Arab countries out of international conflicts.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL

JN141143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1108 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 14 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who has been visiting since last Thursday.

During the meeting they discussed matters related to the affairs of the Arab League and means for developing its activities and effectiveness in supporting joint Arab work. They also reviewed and discussed a number of current Arab issues, means for developing Arab-African cooperation and the European-Arab dialogue and the issues on the agenda of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to be held in Amman in July.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY EXECUTED LAST WEEK

NC131024 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, 13 June (AFP)--Iraqi authorities killed former Foreign Minister Murtada Sa'id al-Hadithi last week, the daily AS-SAFIR reported here today, quoting Iraqi Communist Party sources here.

AS-SAFIR said Mr al-Hadithi had been under house arrest since last July for opposition to the newly-installed government of Saddam Husayn. He was detained shortly before the execution on August 8 of Deputy Prime Minister 'Adnan Husayn and other cabinet colleagues for an alleged plot against the new government.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WASHINGTON; SHARAF MAKES STATEMENT

JN151259 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The official Jordanian delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn on his official visit to the United States which begins tomorrow, Monday, left for London today enroute to Washington. The delegation consists of: Prime Minister Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Royal Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

In a statement to journalists before leaving Amman airport, the prime minister said that King Husayn's visit is part of the large-scale activities undertaken by his majesty on the various international levels. He said that the king will hold talks there on the Palestine question, Arab rights and the various aspects of the Middle East situation.

The prime minister explained that his majesty's objective during this visit will be to give the cause of justice and peace a push forward and to back Palestinian Arab rights, which are based on complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land--Palestine.

The prime minister said: His Majesty King Husayn believes that the American arena must not be kept void of Arab presence. On the contrary, Arab presence must be established in all international arenas, especially the American where our opponents are savagely active and where the Arab nation must exert special efforts in defense of its rights.

The prime minister added: During these talks, Jordan hopes to restate its position on peace in the Middle East and to set forth the real basis for a just and comprehensive peace, especially the commitment to Palestinian rights. Jordan will also stress that peace in the region must come through support of the Arab position, not opposition.

The official delegation was seen off at Amman airport by Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the minister of state for foreign affairs, agriculture and Cabinet affairs, the minister of state and chairman of the executive office for the affairs of the occupied territory, other senior government officials and high-ranking army officers.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN150940 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[By Muhammad Abu Ghawsh]

[Excerpts] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim has said that the Arab foreign ministers meeting will not clash with that of the Islamic foreign ministers when the two meetings are held in the first half of next month. In an interview with AD-DUSTUR, the minister said that the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference is scheduled to begin in Amman 5-8 July while the Islamic foreign ministers conference is scheduled to take place in Jidda 9-11 July. The minister added that the agenda for the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference has not been issued by the General Secretariat. The minister said that what is known presently is that the Arab economic experts committee will present to the conference a working paper on Arab economy and that each Arab state has its own views on the issues to be discussed.

In reply to a question on his talks with Secretary General of the Islamic organization conference Habib Chatti, and the most important issues to be discussed by the conference, the minister said: The talks centered on calling the Islamic foreign ministers to meet and discuss the Palestinian problem, developments in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Israeli occupation authorities' measures which are counter to human rights and international law.

On a UN General Assembly special session to discuss the Palestinian problem, the minister said: Contacts are currently being made to hold a UN General Assembly session to look into the Palestinian problem. It seems that the meeting will take place in the middle of next month.

On the holding of a special UN Security Council session in accordance with a decision by the Islamabad conference, the minister said: The Islamic states have authorized the Pakistani president to hold contacts, in coordination with the other states and on behalf of the Islamic group, on presenting the problem of Jerusalem and the Israeli violations during a special session of the Security Council.

AR-RA'Y: EEC STATEMENT INTRODUCTION FOR INITIATIVE

JN161110 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Jun 80 p 1, 16

["AR-RA'Y exclusive"]

[Excerpt] London--European diplomatic sources have said that the political statement issued by the Venice conference is an introduction and not a substitute for the European initiative. These sources added that the EEC states are fully convinced that the Camp David accords will not achieve peace in the region.

The sources also added that the European states will be ready within a short time to announce their plans, which call for direct intervention to save the situation and prevent its explosion, considering that Europe will pay the price of any new war in the Middle East region.

Helmut Schmidt will discuss the European stand with the Soviet leaders when he visits Moscow.

AFP REPORTS MORE PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS TO BE ADMITTED

NC131027 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, 13 June, (AFP)--Jordan has agreed to accept an increased contingent of Palestinian guerrillas on its territory, the Lebanese daily AL-LIWA' reported today.

The daily said the decision was taken during a visit to Amman last week by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat. AL-LIWA' said that Jordanian authorities were still debating whether to supply Palestinian forces with tanks, adding that some Palestinians recently underwent antitank rocket training in Jordan.

One Palestinian brigade, currently under the command of Na'im al-Khatib, has been stationed in Jordan since 1970. The PLO also has forces in Syria and Egypt. In all three countries, the Palestinian forces come under the local military command.

BRIEFS

AS-SAYASAH BAN LIFTED--Amman--Ahmad al-'Utum, the controller general of the press and publication bureau, has issued a decision lifting the ban previously imposed on Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH. Its circulation will now be allowed in Jordan. [Text] [Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Jun 80 p 3 JN]

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS REPORTEDLY RETURNS TO DUTY

NC160910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left the American University of Beirut hospital this morning after spending a week under treatment for indisposition. Prime Minister al-Huss left directly for his office in Government House to continue his official duties.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VENICE DECLARATION

NC141407 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] President Ilyas Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met at the presidential palace at noon today. They studied and appraised the part of the European summit statement pertaining to Lebanon and also discussed the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate, which ends on 19 June. The UN Security Council is expected to meet on Tuesday to discuss an extension of UNIFIL's mandate on the basis of the UN secretary general's report. After the meeting, Minister Butrus made the following statement: [begin recording]

In relation to the memorandum submitted by his excellency the president, Lebanon was not expecting the EEC to issue more than has been issued at this time--although Lebanon requests and hopes that something more will be issued today or at a later date.

The following points in the passage on Lebanon in the EEC statement are noteworthy: The statement devoted a special passage to Lebanon: This indicates, firstly, the importance the EEC attaches to the subject. Secondly, it can be deduced that the subject of Lebanon, as contained in his excellency the president's memorandum, constitutes an existing topic and crisis in itself despite the links between it, crises in the area and the Palestinian issue. This is something encouraging.

Moreover, another noteworthy thing in the statement is that the EEC has been anxious not to endanger the balance in Lebanon. This also responds to some of the president's memorandum. Finally, that part in the statement connected with Lebanon underlines the need for all parties and states, without exception, to contribute to the march undertaken by the legitimate authority and to support and strengthen UNIFIL's role in the south.

Naturally, the statement does not solve the Lebanese problem because the practical solutions are what matter in the end. Nevertheless, it creates the appropriate atmosphere and climate for facilitating the measures that could be taken for the sake of a solution. The statement also expresses the unified view of nine European states that have a role to play in the Middle East and world policies--the first time that they have taken such a clear and frank stand on Lebanon.

We hope that the EEC will persevere along this line and respond in the future with what Lebanon might ask from them regarding its problem or other problems that have an impact on it--foremost being the Palestinian issue. [end recording]

SOVIET EXPERTS REPORTEDLY TOUR SOUTHERN POSITIONS

NC151310 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Informed security sources have disclosed to us that Soviet experts have arrived in southern Lebanon. The sources said that five Soviet experts accompanied by PLO elements arrived in the south during the past few days and made an inspection tour of the area. They inspected Palestinian positions and the military measures adopted there. The experts' visit was couched in complete secrecy. It should be recalled that a Soviet press delegation had made a tour of southern Lebanon and met with Maj Sa'd Haddad.

OFFICIAL REACTION TO EUROPEAN COMMUNITY STATEMENT REPORTED

JN142210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated the following: In commenting on the statement issued by the European Community on 14 June 1980 following its meeting in Venice, it is no longer secret to anyone that the Palestine question and Israel's insistence on disavowing the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights and, in fact, denying the very existence of this people are the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

If we go back to the European Community's statement, we can note the following:

First: In paragraph four, the statement speaks about the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people without mentioning any of the elements referred to in Resolution 6236 issued by the UN General Assembly in 1974. While the same paragraph gives Israel the right to existence and security, it denies this right to the Palestinian people by the general terms it uses, just as the Camp David accords do. It gives Israel the right to existence and security, but to what extent? This is what the paragraph failed to mention.

Second: Paragraph five speaks about the guarantees of peace. This paragraph includes the following clause: "And in accordance with other mutually agreed-upon measures, if necessary." This is a reference to the guarantees contained in the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. It is also an admission of the possible establishment of guarantees other than the UN guarantees.

Third: Paragraph six links the right of self-determination to suitable specific measures within the framework of the general peace settlement. This conflicts with the UN definition and the international concept of the right of self-determination, which must not be tied to any restriction. The sense given by this paragraph does not go beyond the type of autonomy proposed in the Camp David accords.

Fourth: Paragraph seven imposes certain principles upon the PLO. It does not provide for the PLO's complete participation in the negotiation for a solution, it just links the PLO to the negotiation. There is a big difference of course between linkage and participation. Linkage means the following:

A) The nonrecognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

B) The PLO's role would be indirect.

C) The PLO is not the only Palestinian party.

Fifth: Paragraph eight excluded Jerusalem from the right to self-determination and the Arab territories occupied in 1967. It indicated the possibility of keeping Jerusalem united and the capital of Israel, in addition to the freedom of access to the holy places for everyone. This is what Israel actually advocates. The contents about Jerusalem in this paragraph conflict with the UN resolutions on Jerusalem. It also means that withdrawal from Jerusalem is not guaranteed.

Sixth: Paragraph nine does not clearly refer to withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. It also links this withdrawal with the (?framework) agreed upon in Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Last but not least, the statement's reference to the Camp David accords means that these accords were taken into consideration. Therefore, the general sense of the statement does not conflict with the accords.

MINISTER DELIVERS INTERNAL POLICY STATEMENT 15 JUNE

JN160845 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir delivered a statement on Syria's internal policy at the People's Assembly yesterday evening.

The minister affirmed his ministry's commitment to and eagerness to implement the directives of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, the resolutions of the Ba'th Party's seventh regional congress and the government statement on realizing the sovereignty of law and preserving the citizen's security, freedom and dignity through implementation of the following slogan: The citizen is the purpose of the revolution, party and state.

The minister added: In order to proceed from a sound and strong internal policy, one that achieves the purposes stressed by the party, so that our society will be secure and fortified against crime, we have worked initially to build ourselves up and to reexamine some of the organizational structures prevalent in the ministry and in some work methods, in order to achieve reforms in administration and conduct. This, he said, will help raise the standard of performance and implementation.

The minister added: In light of this, we issued several decisions intended to unify the regulations and to distribute jurisdications and tasks within offices and administrations in a way that will provide a suitable atmosphere for administrative stability. The ministry has given increasing attention to the human element, since this is the primary prerequisite for success. This was manifested during the tours made in the governorates and the meeting held with the workers. The minister said: During these tours, we emphasized the point that there are no exceptions and that the citizens are equal under law.

We also stress the fact that the citizens' dignity and freedom are one of the goals of the revolution, in accordance with Comrade Hafiz al-Asad's words: The citizen is the real wealth, as well as the purpose of the party and revolution. Other points stressed are that the freedom, security and stability of the citizen are real indicators of the development of the society and state; that strengthening the domestic front is one of the revolution's goals; that the secruity of the homeland is linked with that of the citizen; that serious and responsible work is the slogan of the state's new stage; that emphasis will be placed on the concept of integrity and of rising above material attractions; that work will be exerted to strengthen the policemen's role, in order to strengthen the rule of law; that sacrifice, discipline, the provision of good examples in implementing the law and serious work are the basis of success; that the society will be fortified against crime and that criminals and saboteurs will be punished; that the measures followed in governmental activities will be simplified; and human potentials will be employed for the sake of the citizen's comfort; that police will not be used as a heavy club except against saboteurs and those who trample the society's security; that the slogan of the police in the service of people will be translated into both practice and behavior; that the negligent and careless will be taken to task and that the industrious will be rewarded.

After this brief account of the process of internal construction, the minister talked about the results achieved by the ministry in various fields. In the field of martial law, the minister said: We proceed from President Hafiz al-Asad's confirmation that there will be no martial law except in regard to crimes against state security. Therefore, several martial orders unconnected with state security have been cancelled. In the area of the sovereignty of law, executive measures have been taken to give substance to the slogan of the sovereignty of law.

These include the eradication of exceptions and the consideration of all citizens as equal before the law, as well as efforts to implement laws and regulations without impairing their contents, to do away with the role of middlemen and to cancel all instructions not based on legal grounds. Hence, all financial burdens taken from the citizens as donations have been cancelled.

In regard to measures for simplification, the minister said: The cancellation of exceptions, middlemen and routine and the stress laid on the slogan of police in the service of people are among the goals of our internal policy. Positive results have been achieved in this regard. Instructions have been issued that define deadlines for completing governmental dealings within lawful conditions. The network of power centers at the border posts has been amended and jurisdications have been distributed to branches and sections in the governorates, thereby saving the citizen the time required for these branches and sections to contact the central administrations.

Regarding the development of the relationship between the citizen and the policeman, the minister stressed that the necessary instructions have been issued on the need to deal properly with the citizen, to demonstrate good manners and conduct when dealing with him, to listen patiently to him, to respect him and to make him feel self-confident and assured.

In the field of security, the minister stressed that the criminal acts committed by agent reaction in our country are only a link in the chain of imperialist-Zionist plots against our country, with the goal of disrupting our internal front and shaking our country's steadfastness. The minister stressed: We will continue to pursue this criminal faction until it has been completely liquidated. We will also take the necessary measures to exact just punishment for its elements, particularly since their cards have been exposed to our toiling masses. The minister apologized for not giving details on this subject, citing for reasons of security and the integrity of investigations.

At the end of his statement, the minister said that the ministry will do its best to safeguard the security of the citizens and to fortify the society against crime and criminals.

FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT READ AT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

JN152104 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered the government statement on the country's foreign policy at the People's Assembly session held this evening.

At the beginning of the statement, Khaddam spoke about the deep developments witnessed by the Arab and international arenas and the arena of the Arab-Zionist conflict. He said that the impact of these developments are not confined to the occurrence of events but go beyond to the future of the entire region.

Mr Khaddam said: The Arab nation is facing enemies who are united in decisions and practice, while it itself is not united either in stand or in practice. This faces us with new circumstances, which require a serious and deep reassessment for confrontation of the Zionist-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance and its tools. Undoubtedly, the revolutionary movement, which has clear and comprehensive vision and resolve, can always take the initiative. It can confront and stand fast against plotting and attain victory in matters related to the nation's destiny. Khaddam affirmed that the revolutionary movement's option for confrontation means ending all manifestations of hesitation and moving from the stage of anticipation to that of action.

Khaddam spoke about the importance of international developments and their repercussions on our area, which has become the most sensitive area in the world in influencing world peace and security in view of its strategic and economic status, particularly since one of the most serious results of the Camp David accords was the transfer of international conflict from the area's perimeter to its center.

Khaddam spoke about the most prominent international developments: the stumbling of international detente between the two superpowers and the creation of a state of international tension. The most important causes of this are:

1. The international imbalance caused by the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the U.S. onslaught on the Middle East and the Far East, undertaken in order to control them and their resources. The United States has moved from being a supporter of Israel to being a partner and principal party to the conflict in the area. It participates in the decisionmaking and has a military presence, represented in the military bases in Egypt and Oman. About 2 days ago the U.S. military presence in Egypt was made public, under the pretext of holding military maneuvers with the Egyptian forces.

2. The NATO decision to modernize arms in Europe and to put the Soviet Union under the NATO nuclear umbrella. [as heard] This greatly upset the strategic equilibrium created after the signing of SALT II.

3. Western cooperation with China and the attempt to deepen the conflict between the Soviet Union and China, so that the latter will be the Soviet Union's main problem, thus exhausting the Soviet Union's resources and upsetting the balance in favor of the West.

4. The international economic crisis and its impact on the Western economic order; the increasing number of states that have rid themselves of the Western world's influence; the escalation of the anti-imperialist trend in the Third World; the increase in the number of Third World progressive states; the failure of the Camp David accords to attain their objectives of liquidating the Palestinian issue and entrenching occupation; the emergence of an Arab rejection of this policy, since the United States was unable to prevent its friends in the area from adopting stands in support of its policy [as heard]; and the emergence of the policy of steadfastness and confrontation of the Camp David policy. This policy was epitomized in Syria, which led to the establishment of an Arab and world movement against the machinations of U.S. imperialism. Syria's steadfastness helped to establish a groundwork upon which world support depends, particularly the support of the forces of progress and liberation for our steadfastness. This steadfastness has created a major obstacle in the face of the U.S. policy in the area, which has been reflected in the international situation.

5. The Iranian Revolution, which led to the fall of an advanced imperialist base, and the events in Afghanistan. U.S. imperialism exploited these to preoccupy the Arab homeland and divert it from the Palestinian issue, to form a belt for U.S. strategy in the Third World, to shuffle the cards in the Arab area and to facilitate the peddling of the Camp David policy.

Mr Khaddam said: All of these matters are clear to us. Therefore, the leadership decided not toparticipate in the extraordinary Islamic conference that was held on Afghanistan. We believed that one of the objectives of this campaign was to create a conflict between us and our friends, which would weaken our capabilities and render us an easy target for the Camp David policy.

Khaddam added: Following the signing of the Camp David accords, the Arab governments, at the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad, attained what was then called the minimum, but which we can now call less than the minimum.

At the Baghdad summit conference, we were unable to make a decision to condemn the Camp David accords and As-Sadat's regime. The decision that was made was to reject the abovementioned accords and their results. Despite this, we considered the resolutions of the ninth summit to be a major victory at the time, because they safeguarded the Arab stand's unity; in other words, we succeeded in confining the Camp David process to As-Sadat's regime alone, without allowing it to extend to other Arab countries that are linked to the United States by close ties. We succeeded in causing the pan-Arab factor to triumph over the foreign factor. At the Arab foreign and economy ministers' meetings, which were held from 27 March to the end of March 1979, we also succeeded in making decisions to boycott Egypt politically and economically. We hope to develop the minimum we had reached under the umbrella of Arab solidarity into a pan-Arab front that could restore the balance that was upset by the As-Sadat regime's withdrawal. Egypt's withdrawal, impeding its role, and the Egyptian regime's transfer to the hostile trench is considered a qualitative change in the area and in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Therefore, it was incumbent upon us to search for a new qualitative factor to restore equilibrium in the area.

We looked faithfully at the Arab arena, trying to provide this factor, which, in our opinion, should have the following elements:

1. To provide the requisites of military power for Syria in a manner that will lead to a military equilibrium between the Syrian front and the Israeli enemy and not to an Arab-Israeli equilibrium, since the forces that are not in the front cannot be considered as being in the arena of the conflict.

2. To provide independence of Arab decisions and to provide the requisites for this independence.

3. To provide the will to decide to make use of the potentials available in the Arab arena in serving our interests and the conflict against Zionism, thus putting pan-Arab interests before regional interests.

4. To consider the Arab-Zionist conflict a pan-Arab issue and to shoulder the burdens of this conflict in accordance with each country's resources, which should be employed for this conflict. Thus, responsibility will not spring from the premise of aid for the confrontation countries, but from the promise of participation of a pan-Arab basis.

Proceeding from these premises, we concentrated our efforts in the Arab arena on developing the concept of Arab solidarity in a qualitative manner.

Khaddam said: We are struggling to correct the present situation within the scope of our capabilities, which we need to throw into the main arena against the primary enemy.

On the Lebanese situation and the national responsibilities shouldered by Syria in this situation, Khaddam pointed to the great effort we have undertaken for a national reconciliation, in order to enable Lebanon to regain its national unity, exercise its role and Arab responsibilities and to strengthen its confidence in the Palestinian resistance. He said: During recent meetings, agreement was reached on a number of ideas and principles that will play an important role in the development of the Lebanese situation if they are implemented.

He said that the arena of the Arab-Zionist conflict has witnessed very important developments following the As-Sadat regime's departure from the Arab ranks, its alliance with the United States and Israel and its implementation of the Camp David agreements and the liquidation of the Palestinian issue.

But the Camp David partners have failed to find a negotiator. Our Palestinian brothers, who are represented by the PLO both insied and outside the occupied territories, have refued to wallow in the Camp David swamp. Our brothers in Palestine, who are under occupation, are resisting this conspiracy with unmatched heroism and are suffering a great deal of sacrifice and pain.

Attempts are now being made to circumvent the Palestinian stand on the Arab and the international levels. There are some Arab movements that are trying to create a Palestinian negotiator within the Camp David framework, or something of the sort. There are some European states attempting to circumvent the Arab stand. The European summit issued a statement the day before yesterday. We defined our stand on this statement. We have concluded that it is a new edition of Camp David.

In the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict, a comprehensive review of our policy in the coming national conference of the party must be conducted, for we are facing a new phase. We must admit that Camp David is a stage in the history of our conflict with Zionism. We cannot confront the stage following Camp David by using the strategy of the stage that preceded it. One of the most important chnages that must occur in our policy is the stand on the political settlemen principle, because the issue of political settlement, given the present imbalance, will not be settled except by giving in to the Israeli demands. The Arabs are now living the illusion of peace at a time when the Israeli's are living all of the facts of aggression and war. At a time when some Arabs are seeking particular ways to phrase a statement for this or that state, the Israelis are working to establish a settlement or to displace some Arabs or Zionize Arab soil.

The policy of the Syrian Arab Republic, deriving from the considerations that I have pointed out, will be concentrated on achieving the following in the next stage:

1. Strengthening the trend of steadfastness in the Arab area. Accordingly, joint Arab work must depend primarily upon the effective mobilization of potenials in the conflict, for Arab solidarity that does not depend upon this clear foundation, attached to the national interests of the Arab nation, will not be able to confront the successive developments in the Arab arena.

2. Achieving a startegic balance with the enemy by exerting every effort for that purpose, and reorganizing our domestic and foreign policy in this light. In other words, we must provide everything that can help us to establish the balance and consequently to achieve steadfastness and libertaion.

3. Strenghtening our relations with all libertaion and progressive movements and developing them qualitatively with the Soviet Union, in order to strengthen the front that is hostile to Zionism and imperialism and to help us reestablish the balance in the region.

4. Strengthening the role of the nonaligned movement on the basis of hostility to Zionism and imperialism.

5. The party's leadership must give greater importance to the Arab masses' role in shouldering their national responsibilities.

Kaddam said: Facing these developments, we had to implement serious changes in our policy. President Hafiz al-Asad's instructions have always been that we in the conflict arena must always have the power to take the right stand at the right time and to confront new circumstances with new resolutions. This country has been steadfast despite the conspiracies it has been and is being subjected to, conspiracies undertaken to weaken it and put an end to its role in the knowledge that the destruction of Syria's role means the destruction of the Arab nation's role. There is no exaggeration in this. These are the facts of history.

Khaddam concluded the government's statement by saying: We are confident that our nation will be able to overcome this difficult stage, because we are working for an issue to which our and the coming generations' future is linked.

LIBYA

BUREAU CRITICIZES UK FOREIGN OFFICE ON EXPULSION

LD142155 Tripoli JANA in English 1635 GMT 14 Jun 80

["Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Issues a Press Release"--JANA headline]

[Text] London, June 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Western mentality seems to be still unable to comprehend what is happening in the Third World. Things are still being assessed according to the old views which are based on an unfair and illogical intellectual background which prevailed in the past towards this part of the world, not heeding the revolutionary and political vigilance movement which envelops the world. The naivete of the Western world nowadays becomes more apparent when they continue to deal with said movements with the same mentality which prevailed in the 17th and 18th centuries using highly regrettable methods.

The proof is the total ignorance manifested by the British authorities in regard to the moves of the people of the Jamahiriyah who are consolidating their power and reaffirming their natural rights to their country's wealth and at the same time immunizing themselves against their enemies. The said authorities are neither able nor wish to know that the revolutionary committees are the intellectual and ideological framework of the Great 1 September Revolution. They safeguard the thought but do not exercise power. The people's committees and the people's bureaus are the people's instruments to the exercise of power and come under the people's congresses, not the revolutionary committees. Thus, it is quite clear that the revolutionary committees have no relation whatsoever with the people's bureaus, whose responsibilities are to consolidate, deepen and reaffirm the relations among the peoples of the world. They are not related in any way with the physical elimination of traitors, fugitives and thieves. Although there is not doubt about these facts, the British media and authorities not only try to ignore them but the latter have gone beyond any anticipation and arranged and staged on the 11th of June the fragile opposition demonstration in front of the people's bureau of a number of mercenary demonstrators not exceeding 15, one-third of whom were British citizens. This fake demonstration had no other aim than to provoke and create secondary problems for the people's bureau, to which it has no relation whatsoever. Another incident took place which was arranged by the British intelligence service and its associates when they provoked a group of Libyan students who live in the 'House of Libya'. As a result of these successive provocations the Libyan students gathered in front of the people's bureau on 12 June 1980 to express their full support of our bureau, which is the real people's instrument which looks after them and safeguards their interests. The said gathering comprised only students and the bureau had nothing to do with it. As soon as the gathering ended, the British Foreign Office summoned the secretary of the People's Bureau to their office, but he was unable to respond on the same day and reported on the next day, when he was asked to leave the country on the pretext that he had made a declaration to the TIMES correspondent.

Although we honor and abide by this decision, we nevertheless have to point out the following facts:

1. The bureau's secretary did not say in his declaration to the correspondent that the revolutionary committees have decided to eliminate two Libyans on British territory, for the simple reason that he is not vested with the power to do so, as such power is vested in the revolutionary committees.

The following is the true and correct statement which the secretary made: 'In response to the speech of the leader of the revolution, we believe that the operations of physical elimination have ceased after the liquidation of the previous two'. That was the statement made by him. We are unable to figure out why the paper of the reporter had to alter this statement to give contrary meaning.... Was this the result of a language problem? Or was the [word indistinct] change intended?

It is our custom to be frank and say the truth without cheating or fraud, thus when it was decided in Jamahiriyah to execute people we declared the fact aloud... And when it was decided to stop such activities.... And we also declared it aloud.

2. We deeply regret the dishonourable stand taken by the British authorities against the people's bureau and have to tell them: 'We are not honoured to deal with a foreign office who takes decision on the basis of press reports without confirming the authenticity of such reports.

[Signed] The people's bureau of the Jamahiriyah

UK EMBASSY IN TRIPOLI FIREBOMBED 13 JUNE

LD142230 LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1854 GMT 14 Jun 80

[By David Healey, PRESS ASSOCIATION diplomatic staff]

[Text] A firebomb was thrown into the British Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, on Friday night it was confirmed tonight by the Foreign Office in London. The bomb was a small one and caused only superficial damage to a wooden entrance door.

The incident came only hours after the British Government had ordered the expulsion of the head of the Libyan diplomatic mission in London, Mr Musa Kousa.

He was told to leave within 48 hours after saying he approved of the latest threat by the Libyans to murder Libyan exiles opposed to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. There were no reports of any injuries following the firebomb attack on the British Embassy and the fire brigade arrived within about 10 minutes and dealt with the blaze.

However, the British ambassador, Mr Michael Edes, today protested to the Libyan authorities and requested more protection for the embassy.

Mr Kousa is thought to be still in Britain tonight. He is expected to leave tomorrow.

Explanation Offered

LD152004 Tripoli JANA in English 1538 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A preliminary report prepared by the Tripoli Municipality People's Committee for Justice and forwarded to the British Embassy in Tripoli said the fire which broke out there was not started by any people from outside the Embassy and there are not indications that it was deliberately caused. The report, prepared by fire and explosives experts at the Tripoli Municipality People's Committee for Justice, said two possibilities exist as to the cause of the small fire which broke out at the British Embassy's outer wooden door.

1--An electrical short circuit inside the embassy which led to the fire breaking out from the embassy compound side of the wooden door.

2--Fire caused by the combustion of liquid fuel, such as benzine. No damage was caused to the embassy except the burning of the external wooden door's inside section.

The British Embassy in Tripoli was informed of this by the Foreign Liaison Bureau.

VIOLENCE REPORTED DURING LOCAL ELECTIONS

LD152120 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The secretariat for congress affairs of the secretariat of the General People's Congress has issued a publication on the elections of secretaries for the people's congresses in 1980 which says:

To cement the authority of the people, who alone have the authority, and to stress the precept "no democracy without people's congresses", the election for the people's congresses secretariats began on 29 April 1980 in all parts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

It is evident that the rate of attendance by members of the people's congresses [words indistinct] the great numbers taking part in the elections at all levels and the following has become clear after the final election returns:

The number of constituencies where people's committees were elected through people's congresses reached 618.

The election of people's committees in (?Sharzubah) constituency by the people's congress in Al-Fatih Municipality took a violent turn causing the deaths of two persons as a result of the reaction of the people of the congress, a matter which prompted the supervising committee to postpone the election until a later date.

The elections of the secretary and the assistant secretary of the Basic Popular Congress of (?Tawurghah) branch have not been held because of the people's violent reaction which resulted in some persons being injured.

The number of those elected to the secretariats of the basic popular congresses totalled 1,388 members.

The masses of the Basic Popular Congress of Tajura branch dropped the membership of one of those elected at constituency level after the revolution force (?learned of) the misdemeanors leveled against him.

LIBYA, CHAD SIGN TREATY IN TRIPOLI 15 JUNE

LD151545 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A treaty between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Chad was signed this morning at the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli. The treaty was signed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary, and a deputized delegation from the Chadian Government.

The brother leader at his meeting with the African ambassadors on 25 (?July) declared that Libya would do all it can to establish peace in Chad if it were asked and were capable of this.

During the signing of the treaty the leader of the Chadian delegation delivered a speech in which he expressed the appreciation of the Chadian people for their brethren the Libyan Arab people who have stood with them in their battles against colonialism and fascism, which were controlling the Chadian people, and for the Jamahiriyah's continuing efforts to establish peace in Chad through the national reconciliation conference.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATIONS

LD152000 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi both yesterday and today received official and popular Iranian delegations which have come to the Jamahiriyah to participate in celebrations marking the tenth anniversary of the evacuation of American colonialist troops from the homeland.

During their meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the delegations affirmed the existing strategic relationship and strong ties between the Islamic revolutions in Libya and Iran and their effective confrontation against colonialism and Zionism.

JANA EDITOR DENIES REPORT OF 'SECRET AIRPORT'

LD141918 Tripoli JANA in English 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The political editor of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY denied a report fabricated by a Paris-based magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE in which it said Libya has built a secret airport near the border with Mali and Mauritania.

The political editor said the report is both silly and a total lie fabricated by a magazine well-known for its connections with two Western intelligence organisations. He said the magazine has consistently fought against freedom, progress and Islam. He added that it is known for its services to colonial interests in Africa, defence of colonial countries, justification of exploitation, dictatorship and reaction and anti-progressive antifreedom stances.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH AT-TURAYKI

TA141959 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas, who is in Tripoli as the official guest of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, held a meeting with Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki today. In a statement after the meeting which lasted about 2 hours, Denktas said that they had held a useful talk. The meeting continued in the afternoon. Various economic issues and bilateral relations were discussed at the meeting which will continue tomorrow.

President Denktas also received a delegation of Turkish Cypriot workers employed in Tripoli and Benghazi and was briefed on their problems. He assured the workers that he would raise their problems with [presumably Libyan] Government officials.

Denktas went to Tripoli yesterday after attending the UNESCO disarmament conference in Paris.

Willing To Meet Kiprianou

TA160628 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that he is ready, if necessary, to hold a summit meeting with Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou in Libya in a bid to eliminate the obstacles to the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Denktas, who is currently on an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is continuing his contacts with Libyan leaders. During his contacts, Denktas explained the obstacles to the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

He stressed that the summit meeting with Kiprianou could be held under the auspices of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Denktas noted that the meeting should be held within the framework of the four-point Denktas-Makarios and the ten-point Denktas-Kiprianou agreements. It should be based on a bizonal [last word in English] and federal system in which the Turkish Cypriot community will be responsible for its own security, a system which does not violate the cofounder status of the Turkish Cypriot community, which insures the independence and nonalignment of the Cyprus republic, and which respects national guarantees against enosis.

Denktas held a 1 and 1/2-hour meeting with Libyan Prime Minister [title as heard] Jallud. Denktas expressed satisfaction over the meeting.

Meanwhile, work is under way for the signing of a protocol between the Turkish federated state of Cyprus and Libya in the fields of economic cooperation, transportation, communications and tourism.

MOROCCO

RABAT REPORTS SAUDI CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT

LD131357 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and first deputy prime minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, left Sale airport for Tangier last night. He is accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh region. The crown prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Royal Highness Prince Fahd, accompanied by Prince Salam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. This meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maati Bouabid, and Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta. The meeting was also attended by two advisers to his majesty the king, Ahmed Ridha Gdirah and Muhammad 'Awwad; the head of his majesty's aides de camp, General Ahmed Dlimi; and the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Rabat, Shaykh Fakhri Sahykh al-Ardh.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in the company of His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, spent last night in Tangier, which they left this morning.

Departure Statement

LD141441 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tangiers, June 14, (MAP)--"Morocco, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia are countries united by solid links, with an Islamic faith, Arabity [as received] and common interests", said here Friday Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, first vice president of the Saudi ministers council, before leaving for Riyadh, after a short visit to Morocco.

In a statement to newsmen, the Saudi crown prince mainly said, "I had the chance to pay a visit to King Hassan II, may God preserve him, and to his excellency the Algerian president", adding that he had exchanged views with both leaders. To a question on a possible Saudi mediation between Morocco and Algeria in the conflict resulting from the situation prevailing in the north west African region, Prince Fahd said that "the role of Saudi Arabia is not an intermediate role, but that of a brotherly country which sees that the interest of the whole Arab nation is in the concordance between two brotherly countries". This concordance, he concluded, will be achieved, thanks to God, under the leadership of the two leaders, King Hassan II of Morocco and the Algerian president, Mr Chadli Bendjedid".

RABAT REPORTS REBUFF OF 10 JUNE 'MERCENARY' ATTACK

LD122052 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The center of Khanq Mas'ud was subjected on Tuesday, 10 June, to an abortive attack by mercenary gangs travelling in 80 jeeps. The auxiliary forces conducting mopping-up operations in the Quarkziz region are stationed here. The auxiliary forces confronted the raiders, who retreated in defeat to the east leaving behind them 50 dead and a quantity of ammunition and equipment. This desperate attempt also resulted in the destruction of five jeeps. Our forces seized two jeeps and an assortment of weapons. Five of our soldiers were slightly wounded.

TUNISIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EC VENICE STATEMENT

LD141512 Tunis TAP in English 1355 GMT 14 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, June 14 (TAP)--About the statement issued yesterday at the end of the Venice Summit of the Nine, spokesman of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry commented as follows:

"By insisting on the need and the emergency of an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict, the nine European countries' statement was of a positive cooperation in looking for a just and lasting peace in this area. Its deserving move was to argue that Palestine's issue, being at the core of the Near East matter, concerned the future of a people and not that of mere refugees. Thereupon, the EC's statement called upon the recognition of this people's legitimate right.

The Venice statement, though not meeting the requirements of the Palestinian people, said in conclusion the Tunisian spokesman, joins the spirit of the solutions suggested by President Bourguiba in 1965 at his Middle East tour.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ISSUES STATEMENT ON ATTACKS AGAINST MOROCCO

LD150146 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Information Ministry issued a statement yesterday in the liberated Saharan territories. In it the ministry declared that Saharan revolutionaries carried out military operations against the royal invasion forces both inside Moroccan soil and in the occupied Saharan territories between 7 and 10 June 1980.

The ministry added in its statement that those attacks were concentrated on the forces of the Moroccan regime in particular in Ras Sebti, Gelta Zammour, Mezrega and Khandeg Massoud south of Tan Tan. In the course of the attacks the forces of the Moroccan enemy sustained great losses in personnel and equipment.

BEGIN CONDEMNS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' MIDEAST DECLARATION

TA151243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Statement by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at the conclusion of the weekly Cabinet session--recorded]

[Text] The [EEC] decision calls upon us and on other nations to involve in the peace process the Arabs called the Palestine Liberation Organization. The major component of this murderers' organization decided in Damascus on the eve of the Venice gathering the following. I quote: Fatah is an independent national revolutionary movement whose aim is to liberate Palestine completely and to liquidate the Zionist entity politically, economically, militarily, culturally and ideologically.

Since MEIN KAMPF was written, no words were ever more explicit for all the world to hear--Europe included--on the striving to destroy the Jewish state and nation. For the peace that would be achieved with the participation of that organization of murderers, a number of European countries are prepared to give guarantees, even military ones. Anyone with a memory must shudder, knowing the results of that guarantee given to Czechoslovakia in 1938 after the Sudetenland was torn from it, also in the name of self-determination.

Israel asks for no security guarantees of any European people; Israel does and shall know how to defend itself. The initiatives of the Venice document also sought to interfere with the status of Jerusalem, our eternal and indivisible capital, and with our right to settle and live in Eretz Yisra'el--a right that is an integral part of our national security in the face of enemies and aggressors.

Any man of good will and every free person in Europe who will study that document will see in it a Munich surrender, the second in our generation, to totalitarian blackmail and an encouragement to all those elements who seek to undermine the Camp David agreements and bring about the failure of the peace process in the Middle East.

Israel signed the peace treaty with Egypt making great sacrifices for its sake. It is fulfilling the conditions of that treaty faithfully and conscientiously. It is ready to carry out conscientiously and faithfully the second part of the Camp David agreement, namely: full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza districts and full security for Israel and all its citizens.

Begin Refuses To Moderate Reaction

TA151446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reported that during the Cabinet meeting there was a lively argument over several sharp formulations proposed by the prime minister in condemnation of the European countries' resolutions. According to one of the formulations, the prime minister suggested that the blame for the wording of the European announcement be put on France and Germany. Several ministers, including the foreign minister, wanted some of the sharp words used in the cabinet statement to be omitted, but Begin refused.

The prime minister also attacked the Jerusalem mayor for charging the government with responsibility for the events in which the Nabulus and Ramallah mayors were wounded. Begin also criticized opposition leaders Rabin and Peres.

Clarification on MEIN KAMPF Reference

TA151938 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister received a letter from the British prime minister this evening about the Venice conference of the nine EEC countries. Mr Begin will answer this letter this week.

The Cabinet released a statement today saying that the initiators of the resolution tried to interfere with the status of Jerusalem, which cannot be redivided. They also tried to interfere with our right to settle and live in Eretz Yisra'el, a right that is an integral part of the security considerations.

The prime minister's office clarified that the comparison Begin drew with Hitler's book, MEIN KAMPF, concerned Fatah's declaration in its Damascus convention and not the EEC countries' statement in Venice. Our political correspondent reports that several Cabinet ministers requested that this comparison not be used.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR DISCUSSES EC DECLARATION

TA151230 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jun 80 p 1

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] The resolution by the EEC countries in Venice is entirely negative. It ignores the Camp David agreements and aims at imposing new principles for a settlement to the Middle East conflict, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told HA'ARETZ yesterday evening.

Mr Shamir said the French delegation had gained the upper hand in the Venice deliberations, even though not all its positions were accepted. From what Mr Shamir said, Israel regards the resolution with much gravity. The foreign minister commented that the resolution does not emphasize the necessity of conducting negotiations between the countries in the area, but presents a series of rules according to which--in the view of the EEC countries--the Arab-Israeli conflict should be settled.

Mr Shamir said it was difficult for him to judge how much his trip to Europe had helped to moderate the resolution (from the Israeli viewpoint), but there was no doubt that the widescale Israeli information work that had preceded the Venice meeting had been correct.

Further Shamir Comment

TA131914 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The resolution passed by the nine EEC states in their conference in Venice will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting on Sunday. This evening Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram that Israel is not surprised by the resolution, which was expected. He reiterated the remarks earlier this week that Israel rejects PLO participation in the peace negotiations in view of the recurring declarations of that organization that it opposes peace.

The foreign minister added that the resolution adopted should be regarded as a compromise between the more moderate and the rather extremist states.

Political circles in Jerusalem expressed their concern tonight that after the U.S. presidential election in November this year, the EEC countries will adopt a more decisive stance both on the issue of recognizing the PLO and on the amendment of Security Council Resolution 242. Today's resolution, despite its relatively moderate tone, augurs a more extremist stance by the nine.

CABINET RESOLVES TO REFUSE TO RECEIVE EUROPEAN DELEGATION

TA151518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The Cabinet ministers agreed that Israel should refuse to receive the West European delegation that will come to examine the Middle East situation according to the Venice conference resolutions. The Cabinet decided that an announcement on this will be released when the European delegation is on its way.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON VENICE CONFERENCE DECLARATION 15 JUNE

Morning Press

TA151207 [Editorial Report] Tel Aviv Hebrew-language morning papers on 15 June carry editorials criticizing the EEC's Venice declaration on the Middle East and warn of the dangers it represents for Israel.

HA'ARETZ says the EEC tried not to anger the United States when formulating the declaration. After a brief description of the text and a quotation from Muskie's foreign policy speech, the paper says: "The Europeans, while bypassing specific U.S. objections, did all they believed the U.S. leadership would, in the end, be prepared to swallow." While the United States is not ready for official contacts with the PLO, the EEC feels free to do so, the paper says. "Egypt is very satisfied and this is not surprising: Even if it is not pleased with the PLO's rise in prestige, it will be able to take advantage of this to increase the pressure on us, and everything that was said in Venice against the settlements and the annexation of East Jerusalem fits in with what it wants." The editorial concludes by saying that the PLO has gained de facto recognition by all the European countries as a negotiating partner with Israel. "For us, this is not a positive step," the paper says.

DAVAR calls the EEC resolution "another achievement for the Palestinians and the Arab oil producers." Although President Carter succeeded in avoiding a specific call to amend Resolution 242, it is clear that the EEC intends to seek an amendment in the future. The resolution illustrates the wide gap between the positions of Israel on the one hand and Egypt and the United States on the other. While it is undoubtedly true that the EEC countries genuinely fear another conflagration in the Middle East, possibly leading to World War III, the paper also points out that "the deterioration of the situation in Israel and the territories is detracting from Israel's image as the only democracy in the Middle East" and this is leading to the pro-Arab line.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the declaration is "more balanced than we at first had feared." Nevertheless, it indicates a one-sided approach to a solution in the Middle East. The paper underlines the gravity of the de facto recognition of the PLO because "a Palestinian state is not the sole way to implement the legitimate rights" of the Palestinians. The paper regards the call to partition Jerusalem as especially grave. However, the government of Israel bears a large portion of the blame for this resolution. Because of its policy in the territories and the government's "ignoring of the political aspect of the Palestinian problem" which could be solved through territorial compromise. The Israeli Government is also to blame for the erosion of Israel's relations with the United States.

HATZOFE says the EEC declaration is "one-sided and contains a hypocritical text seeking the establishment of a Palestinian-PLO state in the heart of Eretz Yisra'el." The paper believes the EEC has completely ignored Israel's right to exist and need for security. A Palestinian state "already exists and it is the Kingdom of Jordan." Jewish opinion throughout the world should be recruited to protest this resolution since it is "a serious threat to our existence, the existence of the state of Israel and its inhabitants," the paper says.

Midday Press

TA151005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV writes that even if the EEC statement on the Middle East is full of holes and internal contradictions, it indicates an intention to actively enter into the Middle East conflict and to attempt to impose on us a peace with some very European characteristics.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that the major result of the European resolution will be the setting up of a united U.S.-European front concerning the Middle East. It is in this light that Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's speech should be viewed. The Venice resolutions are not a lethal blow to us, but they are strong.

CABINET DISCUSSES DEFENSE BUDGET; BEGIN, HURVITZ QUARREL

Finance Minister Walks Out

TA151123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The weekly Cabinet session ended in Jerusalem about an hour ago, but even before it ended attention was focused on the fact that Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz angrily left a prior meeting with the prime minister and a group of other ministers on the defense budget cuts.

The director general of the Finance Ministry, Ya'aqov Ne'eman, has told our correspondent that he does not know the whereabouts of the finance minister. He also refused to disclose how the meeting between the finance minister and the prime minister on the defense budget ended. He noted that only Yiga'el Hurvitz would comment on what had happened.

Our correspondent on economic affairs, Gid'on Zelinger, said the Finance Ministry finds it difficult to explain the minister's acts, but it is believed he was trying to exert pressure on the prime minister, that he will clarify his action this evening and that he will take advantage of the publishing of the cost of living index to pressure the prime minister into approving his new economic plan.

Our correspondent says it is believed differences of opinion between the prime minister and the finance minister have political rather than purely economic significance because the finance minister had told his associates that he alone was authorized to reply to correspondents' questions on this issue. Our correspondent says Hurvitz wanted his economic plan to be approved this week, but he learned at this morning's Cabinet session that Mr Begin's way of handling the issue was not to his liking. However, despite all this, another meeting is expected to take place tomorrow to discuss the defense budget cuts.

Further Report on Cabinet Session

TA151153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem--live]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet session ended about an hour ago. The economic issues which were on the agenda were not discussed. The cabinet held a debate on the declaration issued at the end of last week in Venice by the EEC countries. The prime minister met reporters and read a statement formulated at the session.

More about the Cabinet session: Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reviewed the implications of the Venice conference resolutions; Dr Yosef Burg announced that the heads of the delegations to the talks on the autonomy arrangements will meet in Washington on 2 and 3 July; and the police inspector general reported on the search for the missing child, Oron Yarden [kidnapped on 8 June]; the prime minister again appealed to the kidnappers to return the boy to his parents.

More on Hurvitz Walkout

TA151439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent Yosi Melman reported further details of the ministerial team meeting this morning where the finance minister and the prime minister clashed. The chief of staff, who was at the meeting, explained that he was prepared for a defense budget cut of up to 8 billion Israeli pounds. Minister Ari'el Sharon suggested cuts in various areas, stating that the anti-inflation struggle takes precedence to everything else.

Sharp verbal exchanges between Minister Hurvitz and the prime minister began when the finance minister asked for the floor and Begin refused, asking him to be patient. Our correspondent reported that according to several ministers Hurvitz' reply was very rude. This led to harsh verbal exchanges. When Minister Hurvitz did speak, he demanded an end to discussion and an immediate decision. When the prime minister expressed his agreement, saying that the discussion would be renewed tomorrow morning, Minister Hurvitz left the meeting.

The prime minister and the finance minister left for a dedication ceremony at the Ma'ale Ha'adumim plant, and our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger reported they may reach an agreement there on the procedure for the deliberations about the defense budget cut. They are supposed to meet on this issue tomorrow, but the meeting is doubtful in view of today's events.

Chief of Staff on Budget

TA151640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] It was announced by the prime minister's and defense minister's office that the report that the chief of staff expressed readiness to cut 8 billion Israeli pounds from the defense ministry's budget is untrue. Nothing has been decided and, in fact, discussion will continue tomorrow.

OPPOSITION LEADER RABIN ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS

TA131654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] MK Yitzhaq Rabin said that it is natural that the United States would act to safeguard its interests and Israel is secondary in this respect. In a lecture at the engineers' house in Haifa, Rabin commented on the joint maneuvers of the United States and Egyptian air forces.

According to Rabin, Israel has four main national goals: the establishment of a nuclear reactor, digging a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, IDF deployment in the Negev, and the development of the Lavi aircraft.

DJIBOUTI

CUBA'S AIMEDIDA STOPS OVER, RECEIVED BY BARKAT

FL122022 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, today stopped over in Djibouti enroute to Madagascar. He was received at the airport by Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gourad, with whom he held a cordial meeting during which they exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. The Cuban leader was invited by Prime Minister Barkat to tour the city. He then saw him off at the airport.

Almeida is heading a Cuban party and government delegation that will attend the Malagasy People's festivities to mark the 20th anniversary of its independence and the 5th of president Didier Ratsiraka's assumption of power.

ETHIOPIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CEMA MEETING

ID152138 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 15 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] A three-man high-level Ethiopian delegation, led by Comrade Tekola Dejene, first deputy secretary general of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, left today for Prague to attend the 34th CEMA summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA].

Referring to the meeting, Comrade Tekola Dejene noted that this was the third time Ethiopia was participating as an observer and that great efforts would be made to obtain full CEMA membership for Ethiopia. Participating in the meeting, which is held every year, will be the party leaders and prime ministers of the socialist countries. Comrade Tekola explained that the meeting would assess major political and economic issues, devise new methods and launch a 5-year plan. Of the council's 15-member countries, 10 are standing members.

The members of the Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Dejene are: Comrade Mohamed Sherif, director of the Department of Foreign Economic Relations of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, and Comrade Hailu Wolde Amanuel, director of the European Department of the Foreign Ministery.

ADDIS ABABA CLAIMS SOMALI 'INVASION' 28-29 MAY REPULSED

ID131150 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 13 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Units of the First Revolutionary Liberation Army recently smashed a Somali invasion force close to the border with Somalia. Some 237 enemy troops were killed, truckloads of soldiers wounded and an arsenal of NATO and Chinese weapons, including heavy artillery pieces and jeep-mounted machinegunes, was captured. The fighting took place on 28 May and 29 May in the (Duria) and (Geto) localities. The 6-hour-long battle was conducted by 75th Brigade of 10th Army Division of the First Revolutionary Liberation Army.

The invasion force, which was at brigade strength, included regular Somali soliders and specially trained infiltrators. It was reported that the (Duria) and (Geto) areas have recently been used as staging areas for Somali aggressors.

SOMALI, ABO FIGHTERS CLAIM VICTORY OVER GOVERNMENT FORCES

ID141902 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80 EA

[Text] There has been a 3-day bitter battle between the Somali Abo freedom fighters and the Abyssinian colonial forces at (Golbo), in Sidamo region. The freedom fighters killed 87 soldiers of the dispirited colonial forces and wounded 15 others. They also seized 65 rifles of various types. After their successful mission the liberation forces returned to base safely.

370 Ethiopian Troops Killed

ID152134 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 15 Jun 80 EA

[Text] On 7 June Somali Abo freedom fighters clased with the black Abyssinian soldiers at (Hara Dare) and (Gido) in Gindir District of Bale Province, killing 370 and wounding 70 of the demoralized enemy troops. Reports from the battlefield say that the Somali Abo freedom fighters seized 153 rifles and a large quantity of food from the demoralized Abyssinian soliders. After defeating the enemy, the Somali Abo freedom fighters returned to base.

WSLF CLAIMS DIPLOMATIC SETBACKS SUFFERED BY GOVERNMENT

ID141906 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A statement issued today by the WSLF Information Department says that the barbarous Addis Ababa regime has suffered setbacks not only on the battlefield but also the diplomatic front.

The statement points out that the Addis Ababa terror gang has been hit hard by the diplomatic successes of the Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts, particularly at the Baghdad conference of Arab League States in March this year. At this meeting delegates unanimously condemned the Abyssinians and their backers for their odious daily crimes against the people of western Somalia and Somali Abo.

Moreover, the recent Islamabad conference of Islamic states roundly denounced the Abyssinian regime and called on all foreigners to leave the Horn of Africa. This was a major diplomatic victory for the oppressed people living under black Abyssinian colonialism.

The WSLF Information Department also noted that the Abyssinian colonial forces had launched a new offensive against various parts of the western Somali land. The statement concluded with an appeal to the world to condemn the Abyssinian regime, who is constantly waging an unjustified and provocative war against the western Somali and Abo lands.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF WSLF YOUTH WING MARKED

ID141904 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 09,0 GMT 14 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The struggle of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] is marked by increasing successes. This was said by the acting secretary general of the WSLF, Mr (Hamud Ahmad Farah), in his address at a ceremony marking the first anniversary of the foundation of the WSLF Youth Wing. The ceremony, which was well attended, brought together members of the WSLF and Abo movements. The acting secretary general pointed out that the WSLF's struggle had developed from a humble start at village level to one which was internationally recognized. The chairman of the WSLF Youth Organization, Mr (Mahmud Siraji Dolal) also addressed the gathering.

KENYA

KENYA TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW SUMMER OLYMPICS

ID141454 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The government has directed that no Kenyan will travel to Moscow in any capacity whatsoever during the Olympic games. In a statement signed by the minister of housing and social services, Mr Robert Matano, the government has said that it is aware that some meetings and congresses of international federations will be held during the Olympics in Moscow. Mr Matano said the government has taken a firm decision on this issue in order to avoid any misunderstanding or embarrassment regarding the stand the government has adopted.

UGANDA

EX-PRESIDENT YUSUFU LULE DUE BACK 17 JUNE

ID142110 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Professor Senteza Kajubi of Makerere University has announced that the former president of Uganda, Professor Yusufu Lule, will return home on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

He told a public rally at Mukono that on arrival the professor will drive straight to Namirembe for prayers before addressing a rally at the city square.

BRIEFS

UGANDA CENSUS RESULTS--The minister of planning and economic development, Mr Anthony Ocaya, has announced that according to this year's Uganda census the population of Uganda now stands at 12.6 million as opposed to 9.6 million in 1969. [Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Jun 80 LD/EA]

CHAD

LIBYAN CONTINGENT IN NDJAMENA ATTACKS FAN POSITIONS

AB151057 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Ndjamena, June 15 (AFP)--A 2200-strong Libyan contingent sent to support President Goukouni Oueddei went into action at the end of last week against positions held by forces loyal to dissident Defence Minister Hissien Habre around the civil airport in this war-torn Chadian capital.

Eyewitness reports said the Libyans, who arrived here on June 5, attacked Mr Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) with mortar and artillery fire for five hours overnight Thursday.

The Libyans were forced to pull back when Mr Habre's forces counterattacked using a captured reconnaissance armoured vehicle, the eyewitnesses added.

Reliable sources, however, said later that FAN forces had themselves been ordered to pull back from positions near the airport.

No casualty figures were immediately available, but eight civilians were reported killed when a shell exploded in the cattle market square in the centre of the capital's African quarter.

Sources close to Mr Habre meanwhile said that the Nohi region, 60 km (about 40 miles), from Fada in north western Chad, had rallied to the FAN cause.

In another development, the CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY (ATP), which backs President Goukouni, has said that only a military solution will bring real peace to Chad. Peace and unity in Chad must come from the crushing of (dissident Defense Minister Hissein) Habre and his men, the agency added in a statement issued Friday.

The statement followed a call in neighbouring Cameroon for all-party peace talks to end the 11-week bloody struggle for control of the Chadian capital.

The agency expressed perplexity at this, which came from Cameroon Presidential General Secretary Samuel Yboua in an interview with the daily CAMEROON TRIBUNE.

An official source said the capital's civil police had meanwhile resumed their activities in the northwestern Farsha quarter, which is controlled by forces loyal to the president. The police there were in charge of security at public buildings and responsible for issuing passports and travel documents, the source added.

CONGO

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH PRESIDENT N'GUESSO

AB131458 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The leader of the Congolese revolution, Comrade Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, this morning received the Bulgarian ambassador in our country, Comrade (Dimitrov Sadev), who delivered a message to him from his Bulgarian counterpart, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrade (Sadev) was interviewed by the press after the audience. He said: [begin recording] I have indeed been received by his excellency the president of the republic, Comrade Sassou-N'Guesso, to whom I delivered a message from the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

This message falls within the framework of the relations of friendship and close cooperation in many fields between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo. There is no doubt that the message I have just delivered to His Excellency President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso will help strengthen this cooperation in various fields, including the economic, political and cultural fields.

[Question] Your Excellency, could you tell us precisely the fields in which Bulgaria and the Congo are cooperating?

[Answer] The cooperation between our two countries is taking place particularly in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. I can tell you that next week we will sign the agreement on cultural cooperation between our two countries for 1980 and 1981. The Bulgarian-Congolese Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will also meet next week.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

GABONESE OFFICIAL CONVEYS BONGO MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

AB132137 Paris AFP in French 1850 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Libreville, 13 Jun (AFP)--The secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Jean-Baptiste Ngomo Obiang, left Libreville late in the morning on Friday for Malabo (Equatorial Guinea), where he will deliver a personal message from President Omar Bongo to his Equatorial Guinean counterpart, Mr Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo. Observers in Libreville believe this message could be in response to the one Col Obiang Nguema sent to the Gabonese head of state last week through the vice president of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, Mr Maye Ela.

In the message, President Omar Bongo was personally invited to attend the activities marking the forthcoming first anniversary celebration of the fall of Macias Nguema on 7 August. The Gabonese secretary of state for external affairs could also discuss the forthcoming Gabon-Equatorial Guinea High Joint Commission meeting with the Equatorial Guinean authorities.

ZAIRE

VISITING CUBAN ENVOY TO DISCUSS RESTORING RELATIONS

AB131857 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1755 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban ambassador to Congo, Mr Arquimides Columbus Alverez, arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon from Brazzaville for a 3-day working visit to Zaire. He said on his arrival that the main purpose of his visit to Kinshasa is to propose to the Zairian authorities the new ambassador designated by his government for Zaire. He added that Cuba and Zaire expressed their wish to restore their diplomatic relations at ambassadorial leval.

MOBUTO RETURNS HOME FROM MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBIA

AB151104 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Jun (AZAP)--The founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, and his wife, Mama Bobi Ladawa, returned to Kinshasa yesterday, Saturday, at 1600 local time after a long tour of 21 days that took them to the regions of Equateur Kivu, Shaba and the two Kasais, as well as to Maputo in Mozambique and Kitwe in Zambia.

GHANA

MINISTER CITES IMPACT OF OPEC PRICE INCREASE

AB132003 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The minister of lands, natural resources, fuel and power, Dr Benneh, has said that with the latest increase in the price of oil by OPEC, the government will have to spend nearly $1 billion per annum on the importation of crude oil. This, he said, will take 35 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Dr Benneh was briefing newsmen in Accra today on the distribution and stock position of petroleum products.

He stressed that the only way to cut down on the present consumption of petroleum products is to retain the rationing system. The minister said if the government decides to pass on the latest increase in the price of oil to the public, it will mean petrol will have to be sold at 8 cedis, 83 pesewas a gallon. He therefore stressed the need to cut down on the use of oil, especially in areas which will not affect the economy.

Dr Benneh said with the introduction of the rationing system, the withdrawal of petrol from the Tema refinery has been reduced 20 percent. He said the ministry, in consultation with the Ghana Railway Corporation, will transport oil supplies meant for the northern and upper regions through Kumasi as a means of conserving fuel.

Dr Benneh said the Saltpond oilfield is now producing 3,000 barrels of crude oil daily and at full capacity it can produce 80,000 [figure as heard] barrels a day. He said the activities of fishermen around the oil rig are hindering work at the oilfields. He therefore advised them to stay away from the area.

GUINEA-BISSAU

JOINT COMMISSION TO BE SET UP WITH MAURITANIA

AB110744 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania have decided to set up a joint commission on cooperation. This was decided on the occasion of the visit to Guinea-Bissau of Col Ahmed Mahmoud Ould el Hussein, minister adviser to the president, who held talks with the Guinean foreign minister, Mr Victor Saude Maria. Both ministers agreed on the holding of a top-level meeting soon in order to sign the agreement on the joint commission.

The Mauritanian minister was received in audience by Mr Luis de Almeida Cabral, president of Guinea-Bissau, to whom he conveyed a message from Lt Col Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation, head of state and government.

LIBERIA

FRENCH EMBASSY INVADED; TOLBERT'S SON ARRESTED

PA142154 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Monrovia, 14 Jun (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the Liberian Army invaded the French Embassy in Monrovia to arrest the eldest son of President William Tolbert, Adolphus Benedict Tolbert, who had sought refuge in this diplomatic mission.

The soldiers entered by force into the embassy at 1400 GMT when Ambassador Luis Dollot and his wife were gone. The offices were closed and there were no diplomatic personnel in the building at the time. Neighbors at the embassy heard automatic weapons fire, but they do not know if they were fired inside the embassy or if they were fired by the soldiers to celebrate the capture of the former president's son. After his arrest, Adolphus Benedict Tolbert told newsmen that he had not left Monrovia and that he had been at the French Embassy since 15 April, 3 days after the coup d'etat in which his father was murdered.

Tolbert added that his wife, niece of Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny, who had sought refuge in Abidjan shortly after the coup d'etat, had informed Houphouet-Boigny of the place where her husband was hiding.

Liberian officers quoted by Monrovia National Radio said that Tolbert will be judged fairly, but that the law must prevail.

There was concern today among the French residents in Monrovia, although the radio limited itself to just stating the precise place where the son of the former president was arrested without any other comment. The embassy buildings, now unoccupied, are being watched by soldiers in combat gear.

Tolbert Asylum Called 'Grave'

AB151307 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The Liberian minister of national defense, Major Samuel Pearson, has described as a very grave situation the alleged granting of asylum by the French Embassy, Monrovia, to Mr A. Benedict Tolbert, who was being sought by the People's Redemption Council.

A. Benedict Tolbert, who was former Montserrado County representative and eldest son of the late President William Tolbert, was arrested yesterday by a team of military intelligence officers at the French Embassy, where he said he had been hiding since April 15, 3 days after the coup.

Defense Minister Pearson disclosed that the French ambassador accredited to Liberia recently visited his office and offered him the option of inviting the French military attache to Nigeria to discuss the possibility of French military aid to Liberia. Minister Pearson then declared: Knowing very well that he, the French ambassador, was housing Mr. A. Benedict Tolbert, who was being sought by the Liberian Government, is a very grave situation and must be treated very seriously.

Answering preliminary questions at the Barclay Training Center following his arrest yesterday, A. B. Tolbert told newsmen and government officials that he had never left Monrovia since the coup and never went to Lofa County, nor did he make an attempt to cross the border, as was alleged.

A. B. Tolbert is being held at a (?stockade) in Monrovia pending trial. Liberian Government officials have assured him that he will be given a fair trial in accordance with the law. They say there is no animosity toward him and that his right to humanitarian treatment would be respected.

MATTHEWS DEMANDS RECALL OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AB160658 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Liberia has requested France to recall his ambassador accredited to Liberia. Stating this last night, Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews said that the French ambassador has violated his diplomatic status by hiding a wanted Liberian citizen, Benedict Tolbert.

AFP Reports Further Details

OW152212 Hong Kong AFP in English 2206 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Monrovia, June 15 (AFP)--Liberia tonight asked France to recall its ambassador to Monrovia, Louis Dollot.

France had earlier made a strong protest to Liberia, accusing the new post-coup military government of committing a "flagrant and inacceptable violation" of diplomatic custom by sending troops into the French Embassy this weekend to arrest Adolphus Tolbert, son of Liberian President William Tolbert who was killed in the April 12 military take-over.

The withdrawal demand was announced tonight in a radio-television address by Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews.

SIERRA LEONE

DOE, STEVENS MEET, DISCUSS STRAINED RELATIONS

AB151344 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens and Liberian head of state M/Sgt Samuel K. Doe met for the first time yesterday behind closed doors at Lungi, Sierra Leone. The talks, which lasted more than an hour, were believed to have focused on strained relations between the two countries in recent weeks. Master Sergeant Doe went to Sierra Leone at the invitation of President Stevens for a 1-day working visit.

Over 3 weeks ago it was reported that Sierra Leone joined the Ivory Coast and Nigeria to stop head of state Doe from attending the fifth ECOWAS summit in Lome, Togo. The Liberian Government reacted by recalling its ambassador to Sierra Leone and the secretary general of the Mano River Union for consultations. The two diplomats traveled to Freetown with the presidential party yesterday but did not return home after the talks and no reasons for their stay in Sierra Leone were given. In an interview with LINA [Liberian news agency] aboard the Air Afrique aircraft that flew the presidential delegation to and from Sierra Leone, Foreign Minister Bacchus Matthews said the government would issue a statement on the visit after the meeting of the heads of state of the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia in the Ivory Coast on Monday.

Meanwhile the Liberian head of state has said in Sierra Leone that Liberia has no malice against any country and will continue to foster good relations with all peace-loving countries. Speaking to the Liberian community in Sierra Leone, Master Sergeant Doe said Liberians are peace-loving people who are committed to building their country.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN BOOSTER RADIO STATION--A contract has been signed for the construction of a booster station for Radio Benue. The project will cost 1.2 million naira. Announcing this in Markudi, the general manager of Radio Benue, Mr Dan Agbese, said that the establishment of the station was part of efforts to insure full coverage of the state. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 May 80 AB]

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBER ARRIVES

LD131307 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 13 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Lt Col Melo Antunes, a member of the Council of the Revolution of the Portuguese Republic, has been in Luanda since early yesterday evening at the invitation of Comrade Paulo Jorge, a member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

On arrival Melo Antunes spoke to the information media. He said his visit to our country comes within the framework of the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party political leadership to exchange views with Portuguese leaders on bilateral relations and the international situation. The Portuguese leader further said he would hold talks with other leaders to analyze the North-South situation.

AIR DEFENSE SHOOTS DOWN SOUTH AFRICAN AIRCRAFT

FL131121 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Angolan air defense shot down two South African Mirage fighter-bombers which violated air space over Lubango in Huila Province. The official communique says the South African planes were brought down while attacking a Namibian refugee camp. Two people were killed and a medical post was destroyed in the attack. The South African racists used six French-made Mirage planes in the attack.

AFP: OVER 600 UNITA TROOPS KILLED IN SOUTH

AB131949 Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Luanda, 13 June (AFP)--Six hundred and six members of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, which is led by Mr Jonas Savimbi, were killed during an operation in southern Angola named 10 December, official sources announced in Luanda.

Information organs mentioned this operation when brigade commanders of the FAPLA--the regular Angolan army--were being honored for their distinguished attitudes in combat. The date of the operation was not mentioned. The encounters took place in the Benguela region, Huambo, Bie and in Cuanza Sul district--towns and provinces in the southern part of Angola.

According to Luanda, this large scale operation also made possible the capture of 140 other members of UNITA while [figure indistinct] others surrendered after the encounters.

It was also learned that 46 UNITA bases were destroyed and a large number of weapons and ammunition was seized.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL131137 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro left Luanda Wednesday after a 2-day official visit. While there, Guerreiro and his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, signed cooperation agreements in economy, technology, science, culture and education.

MADAGASCAR

CUBAN POLITBURO MEMBER ALMEIDA ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL130044 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, arrived today in Antannanarivo as the guest of the Malagasy Government. Almeida was received at the airport by Richard Andriamanjato, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and by the ministers of defense and foreign affairs, Guy Sibon and Remi Christian Richard, among others.

NAMIBIA

MINISTERS' COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS ELECTED

LD131218 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The chairman of the South-West African Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, has been elected chairman of the Ministers' Council by the South-West African National Assembly. Mr Mudge was the only candidate because the other parties in the assembly had not proposed candidates. Mr Mudge immediately named the 11 other members of the Ministers' Council and their appointment was confirmed by the National Assembly. The other members of the council are Dr B.J. Africa, Mr E.H.L. Christie, Mr T.J. Mbilil, Mr (J.J.J. Julius), Mr (G. Cache), Mr (P.M. Limball), Mr (D. Lupert), Mr (E.W. Neath), Mr (R. Ngondo), Mr K. Ruruako and Mr (G. Kebinyani).

The establishment of the council was proclaimed by the administrator general, Dr Viljoen in an extraordinary gazette published in Windhoek yesterday. The Ministers' Council will function collectively and when its members are sworn in on the first of next month it will take over executive control from the administrator general who remains in an advisory capacity.

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL KEY POINTS BILL PUBLISHED IN CAPE TOWN

LD131313 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The National Key Points Bill, which provides for granting the minister of defense extensive powers over security arrangements and the safeguarding of strategic places, was published in Cape Town this morning.

In terms of the bill, which was introduced by the deputy minister of defense, Mr (Kodi) Coetsee, in the House of Assembly, anyone who discloses information without authority about terrorist activities, sabotage, espionage or subversion at key points may be fined a maximum of 10,000 rand, or sent to prison for 3 years. Offences committed at national key points in terms of the Official Secrets Act will be punishable by the penalities laid down in the act. Also, in terms of the National Key Points Bill, the minister of defense will be empowered to declare any place or area a national key point if he considers that its loss, damage or immobilization will prejudice the republic. The owner of the key point will then have to implement security measures prescribed by the minister within a stipulated period, or be liable to a maximum fine of 20,000 rand, or 5 years imprisonment, or both.

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER VIEWS RESETTLEMENT, LAND REDISTRIBUTION

LD130823 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 11 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, Comrade Dr Sekeramayi, today addressed the Nyamandhlovu Farmer's Association. The minister said the first priority of the government is the resettlement of refugees, inhabitants of protected villages and the overflow of people in the urban areas. [passage indistinct]

As part of the ongoing exercise to provide land, to alleviate overpopulated tribal areas and to resettle those people without homes or land who are in contigency centers, protected and consolidated villages, the minister said his ministry has acquired, on a "willing seller" basis, some 86 farms totalling approximately 130,000 hectares. Needless to say, much more land than this will be required to ensure an equitable distribution of land.

This land, said the minister, will be settled on the basis of models approved by government. The selection of an appropriate model and detailed planning for a particular area based on that model will be undertaken by a local development team in consultation with organizations representing the local people. The selection of people to settle on the new land will be carried out by the same organizations with the local development team working with the local people.

These teams will consist of representatives of those government agencies having a role to play in the development of the local area concerned and will include experts in agriculture, engineering, education and health. The district teams will not only be responsible for carrying out the detailed planning of land which has been acquired for resettlement, but also to provide information on the need for further land, assessing what resources are required for the development of resettlement areas and determining what basic infrastructure is necessary.

The minister continued: In the light of the numbers concerned and the need for urgent action, it is anticipated that the majority of these intensive resettlement schemes will be devised on a communal and collective farm basis. Once the people have been settled, the responsibility for advising them and for sustaining the development of the area will fall to the appropriate government agencies, that is, Conex, Devag, local government and Tilcor.

The minister continued: Government is conscious of the vital role of the commercial agricultural sector in the country's economy. While this sector provides the bulk of our agricultural produce, there are numerous commercial agricultural farms throughout the country which are vacant, are not being farmed to anything like their maximum productivity, or are simply being held for speculative purposes. A large number of these vacant farms have been offered for sale to the state.

No country in the world today can afford the luxury of allowing land to lie idle. The need to increase agricultural productivity and at the same time provide land to the peasant farming sector are fundamental prinicples in the government's rural development program. While it is accepted that not everyone in this country wishes to be a farmer, farmers must nevertheless be granted an adequate farming area. It is the aim of government to improve the opportunities of those people who genuinely wish to pursue an agricultural career and are able to utilize land to its maximum potential.

MUZENDA'S KENYA REMARKS ON FOREIGN AID REPORTED

LD131313 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, has arrived in Nairobi on his way home from a tour of Asian countries. Comrade Muzenda told newsmen that Zimbabwe will welcome any aid from Kenya to help the country in its program of economic reconstruction. The deputy prime minister was met at the airport by the Kenyan foreign minister, Mr Robert Ouko, who pledged that his country will seek to improve bilateral cooperation with Zimbabwe.

Comrade Muzenda confirmed that Zimbabwe has asked for more British military instructors to help in the formation of the new national army. Asked if his country will sever ties with apartheid South Africa, Comrade Muzenda said the move would be unrealistic, because Zimbabwe and Pretoria have had trade relations for hundreds of years.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN-SPANISH COOPERATION--The Spanish transport and communications minister, Jose Luis Alvares [as heard], yesterday concluded a 24-hour visit to Angola. This visit enabled him to conclude a fisheries agreement which provides for the professional training of Angolan cadres by Spain and the establishment of a canning industry. The Spanish minister was received in audience yesterday by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, to whom he delivered a message from King Juan Carlos. [Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 12 Jun CA]

BOTSWANA-PRC PROTOCOL--The Governments of Botswana and the People's Republic of China have signed a protocol which forms a basis for sending a Chinese medical team to Botswana. A [word indistinct] statement issued today by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning said the team comprises 10 doctors and a 3-man supporting staff which will be based at the Jubilee Hospital in Francistown. The protocol is yet another step forward toward the implementation of an agreement on economic and agricultural cooperation between Botswana and the People's Republic of China, which was signed by his excellency the president, Sir Seretse Khama. [Text] [Gaberone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 11 Jun 80 CA]